

ATTITUDE CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT AT WHITE HOUSE

Grave Concern Felt Over Determined Course of California.

DEVELOPMENT IS NOT EXPECTED

Reassuring News Had Come From Western State, Only to Be Followed by Statement That Alien Land Bill Aimed Directly at Japanese Is Certain to Pass.

Placing Submarine Mines

Fort Stevens, Ore., April 21.—Miles of heavy sea cable and scores of steel submarine mines are being laid at the mouth of the Columbia River by the thirty-fourth Company Coast Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Townes, and the thirty-third Company, commanded by Captain Murphy, in practice preparations for the possible event of war.

Part of this work is done by Filipinos. The reason assigned for their employment is the fact that, though most efficient workmen, their lack of educational qualifications prevents them from divulging certain important governmental secrets pertaining to the location, operation and methods involved in the handling of this most important of all harbor defense work.

These mines are laid in interlocking groups in such a manner that a fleet of attacking warships would find it utterly impossible to avoid imploding on some one mine of the many groups.

Washington April 21.—News of the determination of the legislative leaders in Sacramento to frame and pass an alien land-owning bill, directly discriminating against the Japanese, unofficially conveyed to-day to the White House and State Department, was received with grave concern and disappointment. Such a development had not been expected, in view of the first favorable comments in California upon the President's suggestion that regard be had for preservation of the friendly relations between this country and the Orient.

Without exact knowledge of the form discrimination will take in the new bill, officials here assume that it will resemble the so-called Assembly measure, which proposed to bar from land-holding persons ineligible to citizenship, which covers only the Chinese and Japanese.

Resources Not Exhausted.

The administration is not yet at the end of its resources, and will continue its efforts to ameliorate harsh features of the projected legislation until the measure is beyond reach of amendment in that direction.

While the President has in his message to Governor Johnson, transmitted through Secretary Bryan, recognized the right of the people of California to legislate according to their judgment on the subject of land tenure, he is also under the obligation of guarding against encroachment by State legislation upon that part of the field of international relations reserved by the Constitution to the national government. Therefore, in the event the California legislation takes the form of direct discrimination against the Japanese in violation of what the administration itself regards as their treaty rights, the national government itself might endow the State of California, before the judicial tribunals of the land.

It does not follow that the United States government would take the initiative in the judicial proceedings intended to test the legality of the

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UPTON SINCLAIR, AUTHOR, MARRIES

Miss Mary Craig Kimbrough, of Mississippi, His Bride—Ceremony at Fredericksburg.



Upton Sinclair

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Fredericksburg, Va., April 21.—Upton Sinclair, of Bussum, Holland, and Miss Mary Craig Kimbrough, daughter of Judge and Mrs. A. McC. Kimbrough, of Greenwood, Miss., were married here this evening at the home of Mrs. John Thurman, a relative both of bride and groom.

Mr. Sinclair is author of "The Jungle" and other well-known works, and is a grandson of Captain Arthur Sinclair, of the Confederate States navy. The bride is a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, and Robert Williams, a territorial Governor of Mississippi. She is a cousin of Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. The bride was accompanied here by her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Green, of California.

After spending some time in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair will make their home in Holland.

Married Once Before.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, April 21.—Upton Sinclair, author and founder of Helicon Lodge, and the single tax colony at Arden, Del., was married once before, and several times has given expression to his views on the marriage question. His first wife was Meta H. Fuller, daughter of William M. Fuller, clerk of the General Sessions Court, here, married in October, 1906, at the residence of the Rev. M. L. Savage. In a statement issued August 23, 1911, Mr. Sinclair announced that he was about to bring action for divorce, naming Harry Kemp, a young poet of Lawrence, Kans., who for some time had been a member of the colony at Mr. Sinclair's summer home at Arden. The divorce was granted late in that year. In the statement Mr. Sinclair told of the relations he alleged to exist between Kemp and his wife. They met, he said, while Mr. Sinclair was in a sanatorium in Battle Creek, Mich., in November, 1907. Kemp came to visit the Sinclair family in July, 1911. Sinclair protested at the intimacy which he declared had sprung up between Kemp and his wife, and Mrs. Sinclair left Arden and went to New York, saying that she intended to remain with Kemp and ultimately to go on the stage.

Prominent Southern Author.

Greenwood, Miss., April 21.—Mary Craig Kimbrough, who wedded Upton Sinclair to-day at Fredericksburg, Va., is a prominent Southern author who shares Sinclair's economic ideas, but is a believer in the sacredness of the marriage relation.

Kaiser is Angry

May Ask for Recall of Leishman, as Result of Romance.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 21.—The United States ambassador to Germany, John G. Leishman, is running the risk of being recalled because of his recall, if he insists on marrying his daughter to the Duke of Crocy contrary to the wishes of the Kaiser, according to State Department officials.

Secretary Bryan was somewhat disturbed by the report that the Kaiser was angry with the ambassador for permitting a courtship to progress to the extent of an engagement between his daughter and the Duke.

It is the opinion of the State Department that when the Kaiser accepted the ambassadorship to Germany he was bound to abide by the court etiquette, which makes it his duty to refrain from marrying his daughter to the Duke of Crocy, a prince of the marriage of royal personages. If he persists in favoring a romance that is displeasing to the Kaiser, nothing short of a rebuke of some character can be expected, it is claimed.

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DELAY IN SENATE ON CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS

Republicans Succeed in Blocking Approval of Many Names.

PICKING SEVERAL OUT AS TARGETS

Wherever It Is Believed Political Influences Have Been at Work There Will Be Contest, According to Plans of Minority Party—Page Is Confirmed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Walter Hines Page, to be ambassador to Great Britain.

John E. Osborne, of Wyoming, and Dudley Field Malone, of New York, to be assistant Secretaries of State.

John Bassett Moore, of New York, counselor of the Department of State.

John C. Gorman, postmaster at Ironton, Ohio.

President Wilson sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be collector of customs for District of Alaska, J. F. A. Strong, of Alaska.

To be surveyor-general of Alaska, Charles E. Davidson, of Alaska.

To be auditor of the War Department, James L. Baily, of Missouri.

To be collector of customs for District of Alaska, Oregon, William C. Logan, of Oregon.

To be collector of customs for the district of Portland, Oregon, Thomas C. Burke, of Oregon.

Republicans Cause Delay.

Republican Senators succeeded to-day in temporarily delaying action on many of President Wilson's appointments. At a short executive session of the Senate it was agreed that all appointments to which objection was made should be passed over without action until the next session. The Republicans objected to practically all civil appointments except leading diplomatic and State Department nominations.

A Republican conference early in the day had partially mapped out the course the Republicans will follow in dealing with the Wilson nominations in the future, and at another meeting to-morrow the party plan will be completed. It is expected the Republicans will pick out a number of Wilson appointments for particular targets, where they believe political influences alone have brought about the new appointments.

Urges Appropriation.

In a special message to Congress to-day, President Wilson urged the immediate adoption by the United States of the international antipium legislation in which practically all the nations of the world have concurred. The message transmits a report from the United States of State asking for \$20,000 to continue the antipium crusade. President Wilson's message follows:

"In transmitting the accompanying report from the Secretary of State, I most strongly urge not only the immediate appropriation of the sum of \$20,000 which is asked, the absolute necessity for which is so apparent, but also the enactment of the requisite antipium legislation to which this government is pledged internationally.

"It is a source of gratification to me personally, and it will always be, I am confident, a subject of gratification to the nation, that this government, realizing the extent of the opium and allied evils, should have initiated a world-wide movement toward their abolition. At this vital period of the movement, to fail to take the now final steps necessary definitely and successfully to complete the work would be unthinkable, and I, therefore, trust that there may be no delay in the enactment of the desired legislation and the consequent mitigation, if not suppression, of the vice which is so destructive to the human race.

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STRONG SUPPORT FOR ABROGATION OF BOTH TREATIES

Impetus Given Resolution May Carry It Through Senate.

OPEN STATEMENTS ARE SIGNIFICANT

Senator O'Gorman Declares That Any Cause for England's Continued Interference in Domestic Affairs of This Country Should Be Removed at Once and Forever.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, April 21.—Senators O'Gorman, Bristow and Smith, of South Carolina, to-day strongly supported the resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer and the Hay-Pauncefote treaties, which, as forecast this morning, was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon.

Senator O'Gorman is chairman of the Inter-oceanic Committee, before which is pending the Rott bill to repeal the exemption from toll provision written into that law for the benefit of the American coastwise shipping. Senator Bristow is a member of that committee. The emphatic support of this resolution by two members of the committee before who mail canal legislation must go gives it an impetus that will carry it through regardless of what action the Foreign Relations Committee may take.

Cannot Be Ignored.

The resolution had the effect of bringing sharply before the Senate the whole Panama Canal controversy in such a way that it cannot be ignored either by Congress or the President. The guarded utterances of members of the Foreign Relations Committee were not nearly so significant as the outspoken statements of Senator O'Gorman, Senator Chamberlain and others who believe in the American policy of an American administration of all domestic questions.

Senator O'Gorman declared his belief that the resolution for abrogation would pass the Senate by a large majority.

"I am glad Senator Chamberlain offered this resolution in the Senate," said Senator O'Gorman. "I believe that after Senators have studied it they will see the necessity for action of this sort and that it will pass by a large majority. If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty justifies Great Britain in making the water route before the United States government it would be just as well if we found means to abrogate the treaty altogether.

Are to be Harassed All the Time.

He is to be harassed all the time by the protest against our administration of the canal as there are indications that we shall be, then it would be better for us to at once go to the root of the trouble and do it. The treaty together upon which Great Britain rests her protest, which Great Britain has no vital interests in stake. She has lost nothing, for her rights so far as the canal is concerned are as strong as those of any other nation, and will be respected. She persistently violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that was revised and rewritten into the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and those treaties she continues to protest to the water as well as by clearing up the whole subject by wiping out these treaties entirely."

Bristow for Abrogation.

The New York Senator has made it his business to keep informed with regard to sentiment pertaining to the canal and canal legislation. Senator Bristow, one of his colleagues on the canal committee, said:

"I do not believe the Hay-Pauncefote treaty bears the construction that Senator Root gives it. I do not believe that it was intended that it should bear that construction. But if that intention should be ascertained at once, no self-respecting nation would abdicate its sovereignty over its domestic affairs as Senator Root contends we did when we negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, was emphatic in his approval of the resolution. "I am strongly in favor of the position taken by Senator Chamberlain," he declared. "The administration of the Panama Canal and the right to charge rates to be charged by our coastwise ships is a domestic question. The United States will control its domestic commerce, as it seems best to its own people without the interference, suggestions or threats of any other nation on earth, treaties or no treaties."

Right Is Undoubted.

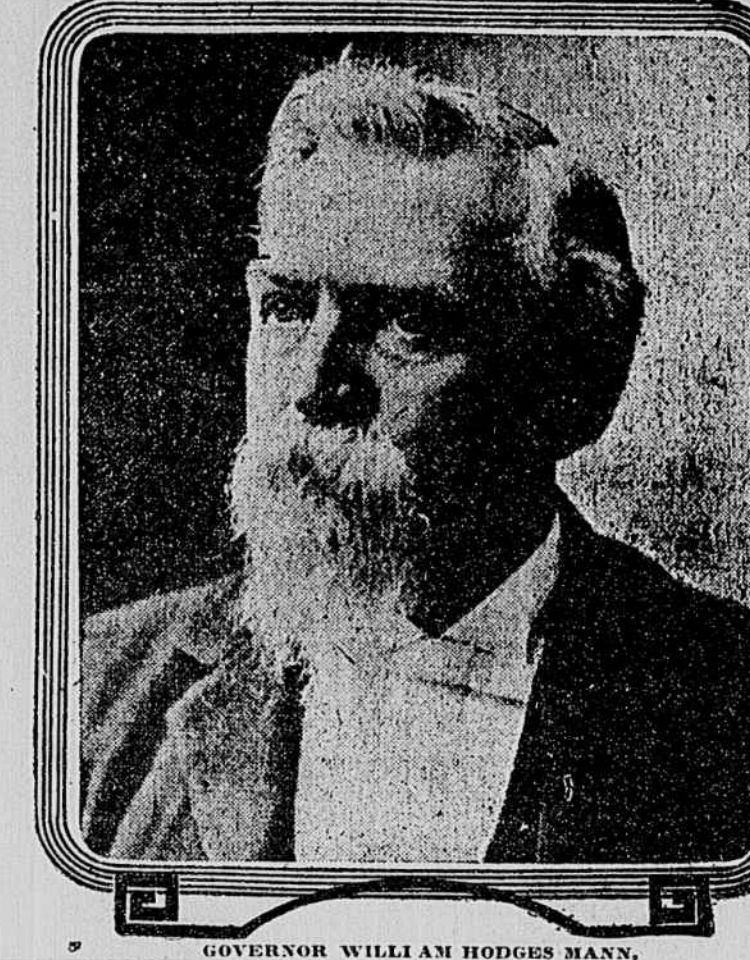
"Without attempting to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the resolution," said Senator Newlands, "I wish to say that I am thoroughly convinced we had the undoubted right to enact the legislation we did for the benefit of our coastwise ships."

In presenting the resolution, to the Senate, Mr. Chamberlain asked that it be printed in the Record, together with a list of papers bearing upon the question.

Senator Chamberlain said he had prepared this list of papers for public consumption, as they showed undeniably that the United States had rights at the isthmus of Panama that were exclusive before either the Clayton-Bulwer or the Hay-Pauncefote treaties were executed. He asserted that Great Britain, when the treaties were negotiated and executed, had full knowledge of these rights of the United States.

A meeting of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee had been called for to-morrow, but it was postponed until next Tuesday. Senator Root's bill for a repeal of the free toll provision is now before the committee. It was apparent to-day that much of the support that was manifested in the last session to prevent the change of free toll provision will now be brought to the support of the plan to abrogate treaties that may be interpreted as giving Great Britain any ground for protest.

RALLIES FROM OPERATION



GOVERNOR WILLIAM HODGES MANN.

HEARING ON TARIFF FINALLY CONCEDED

RECOVERS SLOWLY FROM HIS ILLNESS

Finance Committee Will Listen to Western Wool and Sugar Men.

BILL REINTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Pope Still Suffers, but His Improvement Is Very Noticeable.

Rome, April 21.—Every night the Pope's cough and expectoration become very troublesome, and still cause him pains in the chest and back. He finds relief in hot, soothing drinks and in poultices covering the whole chest. Some improvement, however, is observable every night in the Pontiff's condition, and the period in which the bronchial affection takes on an acute form becomes of shorter duration each evening. Thus His Holiness is beginning to go to sleep earlier and enjoys longer and more strengthening rest.

During the gravity of his illness Doctors Marchisava and Amici concealed from the Pope his real condition, fearing greater depression if he knew the actual state of his health, but now they gradually are informing the patient of their past anxieties, wishing to impress upon him the necessity of taking extreme care and a long rest.

When the Pontiff heard that an American pilgrimage conducted by the Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, bishop of Toledo, would arrive in Rome Tuesday, he expressed the hope that he would be able to see the "dear children" who have come from so far away, and who have crossed the ocean."

The Vatican doctors and attendants told the Pope it would be an impossibility for him to go through the fatiguing ceremony of an audience. His Holiness still insisted, saying he had a special love for Americans, but finally he appeared to become resigned to the advice of his doctors.

It has been decided that the American pilgrims shall be received by Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of State.

The presentation will be made by Monsignor Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome.

Bill Is Reintroduced.

The Underwood tariff bill, as finally approved and revised by the caucus of House Democrats, was reintroduced in the House to-day by Representative Underwood, and referred back to the Ways and Means Committee. To-morrow it will reappear with a final report from the Democrats on the committee and with a dissenting report from the Republican members criticizing its rates and the method of revision followed by the Democrats.

The Senate Democratic leaders have given up hope of having the bill brought into the Senate in the form of separate schedules. It has been determined that the measure will be considered as a whole bill in the Senate, as it will be in the House.

The hearings to be granted to the

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GOVERNOR MANN RALLIES QUICKLY FROM OPERATION

Appendix Is Removed After Recurrence of Severe Pain.

EARLY RECOVERY IS PROMISED

Symptoms Are Entirely Favorable—Executive Agrees With Physicians That Operation Was Best While His Condition Was Good—No Complications Found.

Following a second attack of appendicitis about noon yesterday, Governor Mann was taken from the Executive Mansion to the Memorial Hospital and the diseased organ removed. He went through the ordeal with flying colors and in a little more than an hour, on account of his excellent physical condition, the attending physicians expect the Governor to make rapid work of recovery.

Hospital authorities gave out his situation to be very cheering last night. His temperature was about normal, his pulse only slightly fast, his respiration regular and easy, and his general condition but a little better than the shock of the operation and the reaction from the anæsthetic. Gas and oxygen were used to produce anæsthesia instead of ether, and the Governor experienced practically no nausea, and was in possession of his full faculties before leaving the surgical table.

Several Physicians Present.

The operation was performed by Dr. Charles R. Robins, assisted by Dr. Henry Wyman Cooke. The anæsthetic was administered by the hospital specialist, Dr. R. P. Stryker. Among those who witnessed the operation were Dr. Lewis C. Boshier, Dr. Alfred Call and Dr. Herbert Mann, the medical men who had attended the Governor, and Dr. Stuart McGuire, who was called upon for consultation by Dr. Robins before it was determined to remove the appendix.

According to the statement of Dr. Mann and Dr. Robins, his condition has at no time been critical or threatening. The removal of the illness yesterday morning was not severe, but served to warn the physicians that the Governor would be subject to recurring attacks of pain in the cause of the trouble called appendicitis. Accordingly, the physicians told the Governor the true situation: that he would be annoyed by frequent pains, that an operation would have to be performed, in all probability at a future time, but not now, and that it was the best policy to operate while the patient was in the most favorable physical condition.

Governor Quickly Agrees.

Governor Mann immediately expressed his willingness to abide by the decision.

"You may operate at once if you think it best," he said.

Dr. Robins said yesterday that the operation was more a precautionary measure than a vital necessity.

"We really decided to operate to-day because Governor Mann is in such splendid physical trim," he said. "His present condition he will rally much quicker and surer from the ordeal than if we waited to remove his appendix after a more serious attack of the disease. An operation would sooner or later have been a necessity."

One week ago to-day the Governor was taken with the first attack of appendicitis, which, while confining, was not alarming to Dr. Herbert Mann, executive's nephew, who was called in attendance. After consultation, Dr. Mann determined not to operate unless the Governor's condition showed a change for the worse, and this decision was strengthened when the executive responded readily to treatment. He continued to regain strength and normality until yesterday morning, when the pain again made itself felt.

On account of the proximity of the mansion to the Memorial Hospital, it

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IS JAPAN SEEKING TO FORCE WAR ON COUNTRY THAT IS UNPREPARED?

Many There Are Who Believe Conflict With Orientals Is Imminent.

WASHINGTON IS PERTURBED

Army and Navy Experts Think They Hold Secret of Aggressive Attitude.

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

Washington, April 21.—The degree of interest and concern which is felt in official circles over the Japanese matter cannot be overstated.

It is a striking fact that the most peace-loving and peace-seeking administration of the quarter century is confronted with the most serious menace of international trouble that any President and Cabinet have had within that period.

President Wilson is devoting eagerly everything he can read or hear concerning the Japanese situation, and is keeping Secretary Tumulty hot-footed between the White House and the State Department to discover whether Secretary Bryan has developed any new solution of the California land law.

Most Pressing Question.

The whole Cabinet meeting of to-morrow will be concentrated upon the Japanese situation, and there is not a department of the government just now that does not hold this to be the most imminent and the most pressing

question before the American government and the American people.

I am able to say from information that the attitude of Japan toward this government is no longer hesitating and conciliatory, but resolute and aggressive in the extreme.

The Japanese Foreign Office has passed upon the State of California as a negligible and irresponsible party in this controversy, and has made it clear that it holds the United States responsible for what it holds to be a reflection upon the Japanese people, and a discrimination against the rights and interests of the Japanese in America.

President Wilson's message, in which he urged in the interests of a peaceful solution that California should eliminate the word "ineligible to citizenship" from its land law, seems to have stirred rather than quieted this sensitive and irritable people. Some of its statesmen hold openly that this request of the President contains a recognition of the affront to the Japanese nation, and there is no doubt, judging from information coming from private and official sources, that Japan is aroused toward this country as it has not been before, and the United States, between the resolute States rights spirit of California and the aggressive sensitiveness of Japan, is nearer to the long-considered war with Japan than it has been at any time since the Civil War.

Japan Vain and Sensitive.

Back of the present controversy remains the fact of international knowledge and acceptance that Japan is one of the proudest, the vainest and the most sensitive nations on earth; that it is inspired to enormous self-confidence by its successive and splendid

victories, first over the vast numerical superiority of China and later by its amazing victory over the gigantic power of the Russian Empire.

It is remembered that Japan carries in bitter remembrance the controversies two years ago over the question of admitting Japanese children to the public schools of San Francisco; that it remembers with sensitive bitterness the nature and conclusion of the late discussion over its occupancy of a harbor on Magdalena Bay; and now the latest and most aggravating of all affronts is that which discriminates against the quality of its Asiatic and victorious people as "ineligible to citizenship" in the great American Commonwealth of California.

Experts of the navy and of the army are united in the opinion that the aggressive tone of Japan is indicative of a stimulated and inspired by Japan's conception of the unpreparedness of our navy and of our army for war with any nation. "Japan has seen our navy and been impressed with it," said a distinguished admiral here. "It realizes the external splendor and glory of our ships, but its fleetless apes have discovered what has been so recently stated in New York and elsewhere that many of our most formidable looking battleships and cruisers are unprepared for war."

The experts of the army and of the navy distinctly believe that Japan thinks this is the most favorable moment that she will ever know in all her history to win new and even greater warlike laurels by taking the United States in its condition of unpreparedness and forcing upon us a difficulty now which she would not pretend to invite if our defenses on land and on sea were as complete as they ought to be.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE OUT ON STRIKE

They Refuse to Resume Studies Until Disgraced Superintendent Is Ousted.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21.—Hundreds of children marched out of schools in various districts of this city this afternoon and paraded through the streets in protest against the return to office to-day of Superintendent S. L. Heeter, who was acquitted last week of charges against him by Ethel Fisher, a nurse in his home. Upon his acquittal accusations were made that he was guilty of misconduct with two other girls. These have not been acted upon yet.

After Heeter had been greeted in church yesterday morning with congratulations, when he arrived in company with Mrs. Heeter, who testified for him and had been the recipient of scores of messages of sympathy and bouquets of flowers, he decided to resume his office this morning.

The afternoon papers that are demanding his resignation, or discharge, came out with the news of his return, mothers flocked to the schools and commanded their children to remain out. The movement spread quickly through the city, until schools on both sides of the river were affected.

Parades were formed, and the children marched through the business streets singing, "Good Night, Heeter," and carrying crayoned signs saying, "Kick Heeter Out" and "Heeter's a Crook." Business men along the streets en route gave the children candy.

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ALL MARKING TIME AWAITING DEBATE

Chamber of Deputies To-Day Will Discuss Compromise of Strike.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Brussels, April 21.—While upwards of 500,000 men are on strike throughout the country, according to the estimates of the Socialists, both sides seem to be marking time in anticipation of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow on the motion of the Liberal leader, M. Mason, looking to a compromise on the suffrage question.

The Cabinet met this afternoon to consider this subject, but nothing was decided out of the deliberations was given to the public.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Belgium, with a membership of 120,000 small traders, has sent an appeal to all the deputies in favor of a solution insuring permanent peace. The association's report there has been no more withdrawals than usual, which is considered as indicating that the strikers have not yet begun to use their savings, and will be able to make a long fight.

Ranks Reinforced.

Antwerp, April 21.—The strikers here were reinforced to-day by about 4,000 men, bringing the total number up to 25,000 men. This was due to the adherence of the diamond workers, and the shutting down of several minor industries. Several hundred diamond workers with bands and banners paraded the streets in an orderly manner.

More ships arrived here to-day than on Saturday owing to notification having

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PARKER CHARGED WITH PLAGIARISM

Mrs. Emma A. Armstrong Accuses Him of Having Stolen Her Play.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 21.—Louis N. Parker, the English playwright, and the Liebler Company, as author and producer, respectively, of "Joseph and His Brethren," now playing at the Century Theatre, are accused of plagiarizing by Mrs. Emma A. Armstrong, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Armstrong is cousin by marriage to the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and author of a Biblical drama entitled "At the Foot of the Throne," which had a successful run in Minneapolis.

Through her attorney, Mrs. Armstrong to-day filed a bill for an injunction and accounting of profits against the Lieblers and Mr. Parker. She alleges that the defendants in producing "Joseph and His Brethren," infringed her copyright on "At the Foot of the Throne," granted October 27, 1907.

"Joseph and His Brethren" was copyrighted by Mr. Parker on January 1 last, the day before the play was produced at the Century.

"I am prepared to swear that 'Joseph and His Brethren' is practically identical with 'At the Foot of the Throne,'" declared Mrs. Armstrong to-day.

She declared that she has been able to draw the deadly parallel between the two plays to such an extent that there were 124 coincidences that are nonbiblical. She said that the manuscript, costumes and criticisms of the

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